

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 169.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

**THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE AT CURRENT RATES.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN**

**SHIPPING.**

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED) £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [82]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE**

**ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £1,420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND £230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND

ACCUMULATIONS, 8th

May, 1882. £1,940,553.95

DIRECTORS,

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH,

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether

Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1882. [53]

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND**

**MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**

**OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT

Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

**INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY**

**COMPANY.**

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).

(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN

AND

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,

CONSISTING OF—

TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'

WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTRO-PLATED

GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

EMILE FRANKKUCHEN.

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

## Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

**OF**

**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th day of August, 1882, at TWO P.M.,

on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar."

Together with the following HOUSES,

erected thereon viz:

8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 51.

10 " in Cheung Kung Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

20 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20.

10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

The above Houses will be sold in separate

Lots of one House in each Lot.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 18th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the

REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT

No. 696, measuring on the North and South

sides 16 feet, East and West sides 50 feet.

Together with the HOUSE No. 118, in

Queen's Road West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1882. [557]

## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

**MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four**

**Large CRANITE GODOWNS and Four**

**Large CRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya**

**East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's**

**Road East. The above Property will be sold**

**in one Lot or in separate Lots of one HOUSE**

**and a GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES**

**in another Lot.**

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN FO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

**NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.**

**NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.**

**Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.**

**NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately**

**occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP**

**COMPANY.**

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [74]

## STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance

from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

**G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE:**

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

**THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.**

HAS FOR SALE.

**CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,**

**Vaqueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-**

**banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOs**

**of all brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS**

**from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,**

**Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.,**

**Commissions Executed.**

**JOSE M. BASA.**

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

**WING TY LOON G.**

HAS FOR SALE.

**PRIME Meas Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel.**

**Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup**

**and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish,**

**Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red**

**Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sau-**

**gages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues,**

**Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,**

**Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of**

**Culinary stores at moderate prices.**

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

**D. K. GRIFFITH.**

**MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON**

**AERATED WATERS.**

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery

of the late Mr. E. CHASEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders

for every description of Aerated Waters with

promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-

dressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

## Intimations.

**ROSE & CO.**

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.**

**PLAIN PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.**

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite light,

and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended specially for their extreme lightness and durability

of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unequalled.

**MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.**

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF

LADIES STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS.

SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURSUES.

**LACES AND TRIMMINGS.**

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES,

IN LARGE VARIETY

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS,

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS,

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED

GENTS' BUTTON AND LADIES' 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,

IN TINS OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced

Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable

rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

R O S E & C O P A N Y,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

**ECA DA SILVA & CO.**

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUDJY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

</



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
SUMMER REQUISITES.  
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.  
CARBOLIC SOAPS.  
BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.  
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.  
SELTZ GENESES.  
EYE PROTECTORS.  
EAK PLUGS.  
FOR USE IN BATHING.  
ERUIT SYRUPS.  
VINSANTE.  
FELLOWS SYRUP.  
OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.  
A. S. WATSON & Co.  
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS  
AND MANUFACTURERS.  
AERATED WATERS.  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882.

When Mr. Consul General Loureiro presented into the witness box at the Police Court in the case of *Chien Hien*, Pereira a few weeks ago, apparently for the express purpose of flippantly throwing mud at the Portuguese community of Hongkong by the gratuitous and uncalled for charge that they were ignorant of their own mother tongue; that, in fact, as Shakespeare puts it, "they had been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the scraps," he could hardly have foreseen the "horner's nest" he was bringing about his ears. Had his good genius warned him of the storm of indignation which his ill-timed sneers have elicited, we think that his Consulship would have avoided such unenviable notoriety, by following the old precept that discretion is the better part of valour. There can be little doubt that some of Mr. Loureiro's statements—for instance, that to the effect that very few natives of Macao and Hongkong are acquainted with the Portuguese language—contain more than a sprinkling of truth; but that, of course, is no justification for the Consul's extraordinary method of enlightening the Police Magistrate and the public generally on the subject. It has been said that out of evil intentions good results sometimes come, and we should not be at all surprised if what Mr. Loureiro intended for a degrading insult should eventually prove an unmissable blessing for the Portuguese community of Hongkong.

It is perfectly true that the natives of Macao and their descendants in Hongkong do not speak the Portuguese language pure and undefiled. It would, perhaps, be sufficiently correct for all purposes of argument to say that Macao Portuguese is a *patois* of the mother tongue. But this can hardly be regarded as a matter for surprise when it is remembered that in no part of Great Britain is the English language spoken in its purity excepting by the educated classes, and not always by them. The English of an ordinary citizen of London is just as much a *patois* of the modern language as are the incomprehensible dialects of the west of England, agriculturists, and the broad doric of the Lowland Scots. And in France a similar state of affairs exists. The French language as spoken in Paris is a very different tongue to the *patois* of the provinces. However, both French and English when used as written languages are the same throughout the world; whereas we are led to believe that the written language of Macao is not that of the mother country, Portugal. Nor can this

even be marvelled at when we remember the many different elements of which Macao society has been composed for so many years. On this ground alone—the fact that the natives of Macao are to some extent a mixed race—the hybrid character of their dialect, if not justified, at least absolves the people from unfair criticism, and unjust reproach.

If the Portuguese Government attach such vast importance to their subjects speaking the language of Camoens in its virgin purity, it may well be asked why they have never taken the necessary steps to accomplish their aim. The present Chief Justice of Macao, Dr. Braga D'Oliveira, once informed us that when he first came to the Holy City it was with the utmost difficulty he could understand the language, even when spoken by the lawyers and other educated classes. The Portuguese language as taught at Coimbra, and spoken in Lisbon, is not the language of Macao. Such being the case, we may well ask, in what language are the studies of the youth of Macao carried on in the so-called colleges of the city? Are the professors sent out from Portugal, or are they natives of Macao? Do they teach pure Portuguese, or that language adulterated with Macao idioms? Consul General Loureiro must be acquainted with all these things? Why, then, has he, a native of Macao, a paid officer of the government, a gentleman, who, according to his own showing, knows the Portuguese language better than anyone in Hongkong; why, we ask, has he not taken steps to remedy what he considers so great an evil? Echo answers "Why?" and imagination conjures up visions of Mr. Jose da Silva Loureiro in the witness box triumphantly performing before a mixed audience, and demolishing his political opponents with an air of calm defiance which beggars description.

Has the Hongkong Government no responsibility in this matter of the Portuguese language? We have Chinese classes in the Government Central School, and why not Portuguese? The Portuguese residents in this Colony are numerous and influential; they are peaceful and law-abiding; they pay their due proportion of rates and taxes, and vie with all others in their loyalty to the British Government. Their children are growing up under British protection as British subjects. We think, therefore, that they have just as much right to special privileges in matters of education as our Chinese citizens. Sir John Pope Hennessy was of that opinion, and his views on the question were admitted to be liberal and statesmanlike. Let us express the hope that, when the new Government Schools are planned, the claims of our Portuguese fellow subjects will not be overlooked. Efficient native teachers of the language could easily be procured—there are at present learned and experienced teachers in Macao whose services might be made available—and any other difficulties which stand in the way could be easily removed. The Portuguese residents might with advantage move energetically in this matter on the return to the Colony of His Excellency the Governor.

## TELEGRAMS.

**EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.**  
LONDON, 8th August.  
Except England and France, the Conference has approved of a collective protection of the Suez Canal. England consents to it only as a temporary arrangement.  
A new French Ministry has been formed under the Presidency of M. Duclerc.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Acting Agent of the Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co., that the steamship *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, to the 15th ultimo, has arrived at Yokohama, and sailed for this port yesterday.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* asserts that the Peking Government has sent an application to the Finance Department at Tokyo for the coinage of 500,000 taels of silver, and that accordingly an order has been forwarded to the Osaka Mint for the execution of the work.

The Bill, which has already been sanctioned by the House of Commons, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Firth of Forth at Queensferry, in substitution of the one originally sanctioned in 1873, has passed unopposed through the House of Lords.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a typhoon passed over North Formosa on the 31st ultimo. At Keelung little or no damage was done, but the Tamsui district has suffered severely. Many houses were unroofed, crops destroyed, and cattle drowned; the loss of human life has also been very considerable. For some weeks previous, the drought had been so much felt in the neighbourhood, that the authorities, to propitiate their rain-god, had prohibited the slaughtering of cattle, pigs, &c., but on the 31st ultimo the windows of heaven were opened, and on the face of the earth the waters prevailed exceedingly. At Tamsui the Customs rain-gauge registered a fall of 10 inches in 24 hours, and at Keelung it rained 7 inches in the same time. The lowest reading of the barometer at Tamsui during the typhoon, was 29.16.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun*, a new departure on an extensive scale is about to be taken by the horse-breeding fraternity in Japan, in the prefectures of Miyagi, Iwata, and Awamori, with the object of raising a better class of stock for all purposes than can at present be obtained. It appears that a number of breeders have combined and subscribed the sum of 45,000 yen, and made application to the Department of Agriculture for a subsidy of 20,000 yen to assist them in their object, which sum has been granted under certain conditions. The same paper adds that it is the intention of the persons interested in this scheme to ask Mr. von Siebold, the Secretary of the Austrian Legation, shortly about to go home on leave, to purchase brood mares and stallions from establishments whence are drawn the horses for the Austrian cavalry.

A FERTILE imagination, says the Shanghai *Courier* of the 2nd inst., is a useful accomplishment in a newspaper reporter, and especially so when it can be exercised in such a varied field as the Mixed Court affords. To cause a laugh over some coolie charged with a petty offence, or to make the British Assessor appear inconsistent, the imaginative Mixed Court reporter of the *Mercury* in some instances is rather careless of the truth. We do not aspire to share his fame, nor do we wish to mar in any way the reputation he has acquired. We have been asked to correct one of his mistakes, and we do so simply because it is a mis-statement of facts calculated to create an injurious impression in the public mind. According to last night's *Mercury*, a boatman was sent to jail for stealing three pigs of lead from a cargo-boat belonging to the Shanghai Cargo Boat Company. How he came to make this statement his own fertile mind will, of course, know. As a matter of fact, the case had nothing whatever to do with the Shanghai Cargo Boat Company. The prisoner formerly belonged to the crew of the yacht *Arctura*, and he was charged with stealing three of the lead mouldings used as ballast. For his own sake, we would ask this imaginative writer to be a little more careful of his facts in future; otherwise he will lose the reputation he has laboured so zealously to acquire, as the admiral of all admirers in the most saintly resorts of salubrious Hongkong.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegraphic items are taken from our San Francisco exchanges received by the steamship *Albatross*, which arrived in harbour this morning:

**LONDON, July 1st.**  
Wm. Martin, arrested on a charge of unlawfully pointing in *Frederick* a scandalous and seditious libel concerning the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas Burke, and of encouraging further murders, has been released on bail until the next session of Court, owing to the absence of material witnesses. Schmeil, a compositor on *Frederick*, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on a similar charge.

In the Commons the Speaker, replying to questions, said that the Irish members could only raise the question of the suspension on Saturday of an ordinary motion, and not as a question of privilege. He vindicated the action of Playfair, Chairman of the committee, in reporting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell refused to make any statement as to his conduct on Saturday. Gladstone moved that O'Donnell be suspended for a fortnight. O'Donnell denied that he had used the word "infamy," but admitted that otherwise he had spoken as alleged. He made a long speech to prove that he had not obstructed the business of the House.

Playfair stated that he had acted entirely on his own responsibility in naming the Irish members. A long discussion followed, and O'Donnell withdrew from the House, pending consideration of the case.

The race between Laycock and Lloyd for £200 a side, three and a half miles, was won by Laycock by five lengths. Several thousand persons witnessed the race. The weather was fine and the river in good condition. The betting was 6 to 4 on Lloyd.

**DUBLIN, July 3rd.**  
Statistics show that there are 1500 Americans or Irish-Americans in Dublin without visible occupation.

Nobody was injured by the revolvers of the police during the Listowel riot.

It is reported that a plot has been discovered to assassinate Cardinal McCabe.

Charles Dawson, M.P., has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

**ALEXANDRIA, July 3rd.**  
Ragheb Pasha and the other Ministers declare that they will oppose armed intervention by Turkey. They have obtained a declaration from the Ulema that such a war would be lawful. The Ministry are discussing the issuance of a circular to the Consuls, stating that they will not be responsible for the property of absent Europeans. The authorities are acting energetically toward natives insulting and molesting Europeans. Persons so offending are confined in the arsenal without trial.

**LONDON, July 3rd.**  
The State Committee under General Garnet Wolsey met at the War Office to-day to settle the arrangements for the pay, clothing and the victualling of the army and the army reserve, whose calling out is shortly expected at Woolwich. Harness equipments are being hastily prepared for a number of batteries, such as are used in countries destitute of good roads. The men-of-war *Hax* and *Agamemnon* are now at Chatham, but have been ordered to prepare for immediate service.

**PARIS, July 3rd.**  
It is stated that if Turkey persists in abstaining from European accord, the Conference will be obliged to intrust intervention in Egypt to a mixed corps of English, Italian and Greek troops.

**MARSEILLES, July 3rd.**  
The French Mediterranean squadron, consisting of ironclads, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Egypt in the event of necessity. Transports capable of carrying 175,000 men are lying ready equipped at Toulon.

**LONDON, July 4th.**  
In the Commons to-day Gladstone renewed his motion declaring urgency for the Repression Bill. It was carried, 402 to 19.

Justin McCarthy read a resolution, adopted by the Irish members, declaring that in consequence of their expulsion and the passage of the bill through Committee in their absence, they would now leave the House, declaring the bill unconstitutional, and would not further participate in and discuss the bill in Committee. All then left the chamber, except Biggar, Callan, Shiel and Molge.

Gladstone stated that if the postponed clauses of the Repression Bill were passed in Committee the Arrivals Bill will be taken up to-morrow.

The Speaker presented a new rule for use during urgency, viz:

If the Committee decide, by three to one, the majority question be now put, the question shall be put forthwith.

The amended clause, as a substitute for the nineteenth clause of the Repression Bill, was then carried, Biggar, Callan, Netge and Richard Power being the only members opposing the Government.

The new clause, providing for trial by special jurors of criminal cases, and inflicting a fine of £50 on special jurors not attending the Court, was passed.

**DUBLIN, July 4th.**  
A man was shot dead early this morning in Seville place, it is supposed by Fenians. A person passing at the time noticed three persons apparently disquieting. Pistol shots were heard, and one man fell. The other two ran away. On the man killed was a belt with the inscription "God Save Ireland." The body had seven stab and four bullet wounds. The man was identified as Kenny, an artisan. Kenny was fired at two years ago as an informer. A man named Poole and two others have been arrested. The police believe the arrest of Poole important outside of the present case.

Twenty persons have been arrested at Loughrea on suspicion of connection with the murder of Burke and Thomas Wallace. They are mostly strangers in the district, and several are described as of Kilmalshin.

**PARIS, July 4th.**  
Count De Lesseps, replying to a deputation of the International Peace Association, deprecated any attempt of England to disembark troops in Egypt or make naval demonstrations at the mouth of the Suez Canal. He was assured there was no danger to the canal, unless the people were excited by foreign intervention.

**LONDON, July 4th.**  
Thomas Walsh, arrested in connection with the Clerkenwell seizure of arms, was in Court yesterday. Extra precautions were taken to guard him in the dock. The evidence adduced showed the prisoner has been engaged in nefarious proceedings a long time.

The Colonial Secretary in the House of Lords made a statement to-day, apparently indicating that Cetewayo's visit to England will be a prelude to his restoration to the Zulu throne.

A match between the American centre-board boat *Glean* and the new boat *Mocking Bird*, was sailed to-day on the Solent. The *Glean* had the weather start. The start was a flying one, in fresh breeze. The *Mocking Bird* at once took the lead and maintained it to the end, finishing 12½ minutes ahead of the *Glean*.

**July 5th.**  
In the House of Commons, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that further instructions have been sent to Admiral Seymour in regard to the armament of the forts at Alexandria, which would meet any contingency.

Notice has been sent from the War Office to sixty-one towns in the Kingdom, including some in Ireland, ordering the military authorities to prepare for the immediate calling out of the reserves. It is believed this summons will be issued before the end of the week.

Twenty-five thousand stand of arms have been distributed to the various military centres, to be in readiness for arming the reserves. The distribution of 20,000 more is ordered.

Private telegrams from Egypt state that the situation is so strained that a collision is unavoidable.

Admiral Seymour's caution to the Governor was relative to the rumored intention to block the entrance to the harbor by sinking ships laden with stone. Admiral Seymour notified the Governor that he would regard any such attempts as an act of open hostility. Meanwhile the Egyptians are dispatching large stores and ammunition to the forts on the coast.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Evening News* telegraphs the following: To avoid armed intervention, France is now urging Germany to use her great influence with the Sultan for the deposition of Arabi from the Ministry of War in Egypt. France likewise has sought to modify the English proposal of Turkish intervention under European control.

A few days ago, according to the trustworthy correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* at Alexandria, Arabi, at a meeting of his friends, declared that he would imitate Napoleon—create an Empire and reestablish a united Arabia. On Friday last, on his way to the Mosque, Arabi suddenly stopped and stamped his foot on the ground, declaring that God had revealed to him that the barrel of a sacred cannon had been buried on that spot. A hole was dug, and strange to say the barrel was found.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *St. James Gazette* telegraphs that communication between the Palace and the British Embassy has been more than usually frequent. On Monday the Sultan's Master of Ceremonies had a long interview with Lord Dufferin, and yesterday the Sultan's Private Secretary had another long interview with the British Ambassador at the Radeau.

Another significant fact is the publication to-day by the *Left*, of a pro-English article, which is supposed to represent opinions current in the Palace. Rumors of Ministerial changes are persistently circulated.

Orders have been sent to Woolwich and Aldershot to prepare rendezvous.

A line of railway will probably be constructed along the course of the canal. Admiral Seymour to-day sent a communication to the commander at Alexandria, asking him to put a stop to the erection of earthworks, and will take action according to his answer. It is reported that the Egyptian Ministry have notified the Sultan they will suspend work upon the forts.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5th.**  
It is stated the Conference to-day resolved to address a collective note to the Porte dealing with the question of intervention in Egypt.

**PARIS, July 5th.**  
According to what professes to be a cable dispatch from the Alexandria correspondent of *Figaro*, Arabi has been acting lately under the mischievous advice of Frenchmen, notably named Charles Lenant and Moullart. The latter, who is said to be in the harbor, had been expelled by the French Consul. A list of hostages, according to the same dispatch, has been drawn up by several ex-communists with Arabi. The names of Jeddif, Controller-General; Bijart, Director of the Gas Company; Pierre, Director of the Water Works; De Lussac and others figure on the list. At the first sign of a landing these gentlemen would be seized by Arabi. Almost all of them are at Cairo.

**NEW YORK, July 5th.**  
The *Telegram* prints the following:

I have just arrived from Jakoutsk with Berry and Gilder, of the *Rollers*, and Melville, Niderman and Noros, of the *Jeannette*, after a journey of twenty-four days. We were unfortunate enough to miss Lieutenant Harber between Olekman and Irkutsk. We passed each other on the steamer during the night. Melville found a letter at Olekman from Harber, requesting his return.

but Melville thought that Harlett could supply all information about the Lena Delta. At his own request, and by Captain Harber's permission, Ensign Hunt, of the *Rollers*, left the party at Olekman to join Harber.—Jackson.

**LONDON, July 5th.**  
In the House of Commons this afternoon, Gladstone moved that the House go into Committee on the Arrivals of Rent Bill. He said that the Government depended on \$2,000,000 from the Church Surplus Fund and \$500,000 from the Consolidated Fund to meet the contingencies contemplated in the bill. He asked the House, in the interest of all parties and of peace and order in Ireland, to expedite the bill.

The Exeter stakes at New-market were won by Highland Chief; Britomartis second, Honjour third. The July cup was won by Tristan; Royal Stag second, Nellie third.

**LONDON, July 6th.**  
A Paris correspondent states the Cabinet considered the instructions to be given Admiral Conrad, in view of the possibility of the English fleet bombarding the defences of Alexandria. It is understood he shall remain passive, and only participate if provoked by some act or incident. France, in thus deciding, wished to remain faithful to her previous resolutions not to act apart from European consent, and reserved freedom of action pending the decision of the Conference.

Admiral Conrad, however, is instructed to remain at his post, and not allow the Egyptians to regard the station of England as opposed to the views of France and Europe.

**MADRID, July 6th.**  
The Government has dispatched from Alexandria asserting that Egyptian bands have attempted to cut the Suez Canal.

Freycinet stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that France's preparations must not exceed the limit of necessary precautions, and if French intervention should ultimately ensue, it would not be without the previous consent of the Legislature.

**ALEXANDRIA, July 6th.**  
Ragheb Pasha, President of the Council, has received a telegram from the Sultan that the British fleet would bombard the forts unless work on them was stopped. The Sultan holds that the Khedive and Ministry are responsible for the consequences. Ragheb Pasha replied that the Ministry telegraphed to Constantinople that demonstrations had been made, in consequence of which the Sultan's permission to resume work was asked. Pending the Sultan's reply, no definite resolution will be adopted. Work on the fortifications continues. Admiral Seymour's days demanding the cessation of work until the British residents are on board the vessels. They are now hastily embarking.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha is supplying arms to the natives.

**LONDON, July 6th.**  
A dispatch from Alexandria this afternoon states that Admiral Seymour has sent in his ultimatum to the authorities, demanding an instant stoppage of the construction of the earthworks, under threat of opening fire at once. The work has ceased.

**ALEXANDRIA, July 6th.**  
Toulou Pasha, commander of the garrison, replying to the ultimatum, assures Admiral Seymour no such hostile acts as he apprehends have been or will be undertaken. He concludes with an appeal to Admiral Seymour's well-known humanity. The answer of Arabi Pasha does not satisfy Admiral Seymour. The French are encouraging Arabi Pasha to resist. Although Arabi Pasha may yield at the last moment, he still preserves a defiant attitude.

**ALEXANDRIA, Midnight.**  
Admiral Seymour has received a reply to his ultimatum, stating that the report as to work upon the batteries and forts is not true.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6th.**  
The Sultan has again summoned Wallace, the American Minister, to the Palace for important conversation relative to Egyptian affairs.

**LONDON, July 6th.**  
The archbishops and bishops of Ireland have prepared a circular to the priests, directing them to discontinue the Ladies' Land League, and forbidding females from conducting public meetings without the consent of the parish priests.

**DUBLIN, July 6th.**  
The *Freeman's Journal* states that the Government intends to employ blood-hounds to track murderers hereafter.

James Casey has been arrested on suspicion of being accessory to the murder of Kenny.

Three persons have been arrested for threatening Kenny's widow, to prevent her from divulging the names of her husband's assassins.

It is stated the police have obtained fresh information relative to the shooting of Cavendish and Burke. An additional reward of £500 is offered for private information in connection with these murders.

**LONDON, July 6th.**  
In the Commons, to-day, John Bright said there was no virtue more required in dealing with Ireland than that of patience. He declared that all the Irish were not discontented, disloyal and dishonest; that the well-disposed looked to the Commons for means to promote peace and good order, and that hundreds of thousands were weary of anarchy, and willing to support the Government so far as they could and dared in restoring obedience to law.

Chaplin's amendment to the motion to go into Committee, "That the House decline to proceed with the measure imposing taxation which tends to demoralize the people," was negatived by 208 to 183.

Farnell announced his party did not intend to further oppose the Repression Bill.

The House went into Committee on the Arrivals Bill; at 2.15 a.m. progress was reported.

**COPENHAGEN, July 6th.**  
It is stated here that the coronation of the Czar is postponed till 1883.

**ALEXANDRIA, July 7th.**  
The officials remaining at the British Consulate and the British subjects in the employ of the Egyptian Government will embark to-day. All the merchant vessels have gone to the outer parts and are leaving the inner harbor to the squadron.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7th.**  
Abdurrahman Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, has resigned, and Kodri Pasha has been summoned from Adrianople.

The Sultan has directed a fresh examination of Herdan's torpedoes and asked how long it would take to execute an order for 2000. The Sultan consulted General Wallace to-day as to how he could satisfy the Powers without prejudicing his rights.

**ALEXANDRIA, July 7th.**  
Admiral Seymour has ordered the Eastern Telegraph Office to be closed to-night.

The French commander has been instructed to do his utmost to prevent hostilities. A meeting of the Consuls was held with the object of trying to induce Ragheb Pasha, President of the Council, to give a more conciliatory reply to the communications from Admiral Seymour. The English Consul declined to attend the meeting or entertain a suggestion to obtain the consent of Admiral Seymour to the mediatory proposals.

**LONDON, July 7th.**  
The *Times* says:—Admiral Seymour's orders are continuous and the fleet will have no choice

of action, if Arabi Pasha persists in his menacing conduct, of relaxation of the firm attitude of England. In addition to the battalions at Aldershot ordered to embark to-morrow, four other battalions are ordered to be in readiness. The War Office has ordered the preparation of tubular wells, capable of supplying 2,500,000 gallons of water daily. Rear Admiral Anthony Hoskins, one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, has been nominated for second officer in command of the naval operations. He will probably proceed to Egypt.

**ALEXANDRIA, July 7th.**  
Three thousand Egyptians, under General Yussif, attacked the false prophet. The Egyptians lost 2,000 men, four guns and 3,000 rifles. The false prophet, with 7,000 men, is marching on Sinaï.

**NEARA, July 7th.**  
It is believed in ministerial circles that the Porte will undoubtedly accept the proposition of the Conference in favor of Turkish intervention in Egypt.

**LONDON, July 7th.**  
In the Commons this afternoon, during the debate on the Repression Bill, Gladstone said the Government had taken measures unknown to Parliament to operate against the secret societies.

An amendment offered by Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to limit the right of search to the day-time, except in case of secret societies, was strongly opposed by the Conservatives and others.

Gladstone declared that if the amendment was rejected he would have to consider his personal position.

The amendment was rejected, 27 to 194.

**LONDON, July 7th.**  
The defeat of the Government is due to defection and the absence of Liberals, many of whom were not expecting a serious controversy upon the Repression Bill, especially as the Liberals had withdrawn from the House early in the afternoon. Several Liberals voted against Gladstone. Grochen abstained from voting. Eight Irish members viewed the discussion from the galleries, and notwithstanding the entreaties to vote with the Government, refused to come down. In the division on the third reading of the Repression Bill, W.H.B. Pottman and George Russell, Liberals, also voted with the opposition. The supporters of the Government do not think a ministerial caucus will result from the vote, as Gladstone feels the vote was especially directed against him. If Gladstone, however, should go through the form of resigning, it is understood his resignation would not be accepted.

**LONDON, July 7th.**  
Five hundred fresh placards, offering £20,000 reward for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Burke, are posted to-day.

**LONDON, July 7th.**  
The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during June the British imports increased, compared with June of last year, by £706,000, and that the exports increased in the same period, £1,302,000.

**GIBRALTAR, July 7th.**  
The French turret ship *Vengeur* has proceeded East.

**LONDON, July 7th.**  
The Hillsdale boat crew intended to enter for the Reading regatta on July 25th. Rev. Risley of the Oxford Boat Club, umpire at the Henley regatta, in an interview said that neither he nor anybody would consent to raise the Hillsdale at the Marlborough regatta on Saturday, and he believed that no one would act as umpire in case they succeeded in making a match. Their status being admittedly unsatisfactory, he thought no Club would accept a challenge from them.

**LONDON, July 7th.**  
A despatch from Moscow announces the sudden death of General Skobloff, the famous Russian General, at the Hotel Dussaux there.

**MOSCOW, July 7th.**  
Skobloff died of heart disease.

**MAITIA, July 8th.**  
The store ship *Thunder*, with shot and shell and entrenching tools, has sailed for Alexandria. The Channel fleet, with the Thirty-eighth and Ninety-sixth regiments and a company of engineers, leaves for Cyprus on Saturday.

**NEW YORK, July 8th.**  
A cable special to the *Heralt* from Alexandria says: A fresh panic was caused yesterday, owing to the French, Greek, Italian and Russian Consuls advising all the subjects of those Governments to repair aboard the ships. The Greek warship cleared the harbor this morning. The other neutral vessels are getting up steam. The British ships in the harbor this morning were cleared for action and are placing galling guns in their tops. Four more British ironclads have anchored off the port. The attitude of the natives is very menacing. I heard that after I left Arabi Bey Thursday night, he expressed hopes that America would force England to act fairly by the National party. I have reason to believe that, should the squadron bombard the forts, a prolonged resistance would be made. If this should prove unavailing, the troops would retire, leaving the European quarter to be sacked by the population.

All the Americans, except General Stone and family, are now in safety. Judge Farnam and Consul Long, however, are still ashore. The Consuls of all nations, except England and France, will meet in council to-day to consult as to what means can be taken to induce Arabi Bey to obey Admiral Seymour, who threatens to bombard the town unless the placing of guns in position shall cease and an explanation be given of the continued fortifying.

The Khedive yesterday refused to receive any one. I think it is likely he has gone off with his Secretary, as he was advised to do long ago.

Much discussion goes on as to what General Stone will do in the event of hostilities. Thursday he expressed himself as utterly hostile to England and filled with admiration for Arabi. He has been ridiculing the American missionaries going ashore and asserting that no danger exists.

The meeting of Consuls yesterday afternoon was held to consider how best to avoid the threatened bombardment. The Consuls agreed to wait upon Arabi and try to persuade him to satisfy the English Admiralty. There is a great panic here among Europeans. It is even likely that the hotels will be shut to-day, Admiral Seymour brought in the whole British fleet yesterday and anchored close to the port.

A curious incident of the maneuvering of foreign vessels took place this afternoon. The Spanish ironclad drifted to sea, and was unable to take the Consul and his family aboard. The Consul is still here in great fright. France is playing England tricks here, and will not participate in the bombardment. It is feared that the telegraph office will be seized. If so, a bombardment is certain. The Admiral is ready to open fire within four hours. The foreign ships are now leaving the harbour. The Greek war ships went first, early yesterday.



## TYPHOONS.

Having discussed in our first article the nature of the movements which create and those which constitute a Typhoon, we have next to consider the motion of translation of the storm over the earth's surface. Just as a top, while spinning, will travel over a floor or table, and as the planets, while rotating swiftly on their axes, move along in their orbits, so a typhoon, once completely formed, is apparently never stationary, but travels, at first slowly, and then with increased speed, over the sea and land. Here again the earth's axial rotation, which has so much to do in governing the gyrations of the air at a typhoon's birth, directly influences the course of the meteor, and urges it towards the north pole. Indeed, if no other forces came into operation, its motion would be directly northward. But these storms are besides compelled to partake in some measure of the general motions of the atmosphere near the earth's surface, which for the most part is in the typhoon region, incline northward during the summer months. The chief governing force, however, which regulates the courses of typhoons and of the great aerial currents, is the distribution of pressures in neighbouring regions. Typhoons simply obey a natural law in seeking areas of low pressure in preference to those of high pressure. Indeed, it may be accepted as a general and important maxim that a typhoon will always travel, if it can, towards the centre of the nearest area of lower pressure. Now, on the North Pacific Ocean, the pressures which rule during summer in the lower latitudes are higher than those on the Chinese mainland, and in Siberia. There is a maximum of pressure in the Mid-Pacific, and there are minima about the south-west limit of Mongolia and the region of the Sea of Okhotsk. Hence, since the Pacific is the birthplace of all typhoons, they as a rule combine with their tendency poleward a westerly movement in the direction of the mainland, travelling with the great aerial surface currents towards the regions of deficient pressure and rarefied air on the heated continent of Asia. In fact, unless they are hindered by serious obstacles or diverted by greater attractions, summer typhoons originating in moderately low latitudes always tend to move in the first part of their course in a direction between the north and west, from the high pressures of the Pacific to the relatively low pressures of Mid-China. So powerful indeed is the influence exerted by low-pressure areas that we find cases during the last two years in which the tendency to travel northward has been wholly overcome by the superior attractions of lower pressures, which have even produced movements somewhat to the south of west. We shall glance later at these and other departures from the ordinary habit.

Unimpeded typhoons which, travelling north-westerly from their origin, penetrate into China seldom get very far inland. Mountain ranges, to which these storms have a strong antipathy, bar their progress, and for the most part they soon turn poleward in quest of lower pressures in the north of China than can be found on the southern coast. Ultimately they seek the ocean again, inclining eastward along the isolars which take them to the Yellow Sea, Korea and Japan, when, weakened and scattered by the obstacles met with on their long land journey, they soon collapse and vanish. Typhoons which do not reach the coast of China at all seem, as a rule, to preserve the same general order of movement as those which do; that is to say, their course, at first north-westerly, gradually bends eastward to the region of the Japanese archipelago.

As a broad definition then, applicable to the normal typhoon, it may be stated that its path is approximately a parabola, the vertex of the curve being turned westward and situated not far from the boundary of the tropic, while its two branches pass respectively over the archipelago of the Philippines and that of Japan.

Passing now from these general characteristics to a closer examination into the history of the typhoons of the last two years, we find in the first place a marked increase of their number in 1881 as compared with 1880, an increase coinciding with that great increase of solar energy which was made manifest by the abundance of sun-spots and *faculae*. In 1880 there were fourteen and in 1881 no fewer than twenty recorded typhoons. Their distribution through the different months, reckoned according to the dates of their first coming under observation, was as follows. In 1880 July and November contributed two apiece, August and October three and September four; and there was one typhoon on an average every nine days. About five days was the average duration of each from its first appearance until last heard of. In 1882, there was one typhoon in each of the months May, June and December, two in November, three in July and the same in October, four in August and five in September. Omitting the first and last, the average was one in every 8.67 days, and the average duration seven days; but the latter increase may be accounted for by the fact, explained in our first article, that Monsieur Dechouvrens carried his investigations for 1881 a good deal further than those for 1880. September accordingly can claim the ghastly honour of first place amongst the months in respect of typhoon frequency. For Hongkong, and generally for the coast and China proper, July, August, September and the first half of October may be regarded as the true typhoon season. Earlier storms, according to the statistics before us, are rare, or only occur, like that of May, 1881, far down the China Sea; while later ones, from mid-October onwards, seem to have no chance of forcing their way to the coast past the sturdy barrier opposed to them by the north-east monsoon.

A beautiful illustration of this latter fact is to be found in the history of the seventeenth typhoon of 1881. This storm was first heard of near the north-east of Luzon on the 24th October. Attracted by the low pressures on the mainland which were being produced at that time by the passage of another typhoon through Mid-China, and probably also impelled by a powerful equatorial upper current flowing towards the continent, it had at first a well-marked north-westerly direction. For four days it fought its way against the monsoon, doggedly and slowly, across the Bashee Channel between Luzon and Formosa, only advancing in that time about 220 miles, or 2.3 miles per hour. But the compact and massive polar current, now well established and blowing with great force through the Formosa Strait, was more than a match for even this terrible antagonist, which, after making the south end of Formosa, suddenly gave up the protracted struggle and fled north-eastward, to be heard of ten days later in Japan, whither it had been attracted by another area of low pressures. It seems, however, to have had a sort of revenge for its defeat, the contest having caused great atmospheric disturbances which spread over a vast area. Another storm, in 1880, coming northward from the Palawan Islands and seeking to pass up the Formosa Strait, met with a similar repulse. This one indeed, on very nearly the same date (Oct. 29th), actually retreated a little before the force of the monsoon, and then dashed out into the Pacific through the Bashee Channel. A third and similar case is on record as having occurred early in November, 1877. Other instances among the autumnal typhoons of the last two years illustrate the great efficacy of the strong monsoon in the Formosa Strait as a protection to the coast of China, some storms having evidently sheered off to avoid an encounter with it, while two were so checked and hampered as never to reach their full development, and several others were kept well to the southward, where the monsoon had less deterrent force. Towards the close of the year, when the monsoon has become well established down to the equator, typhoons disappear altogether from these seas.

The section of the Pacific which embraces the Philippine Islands and the region east of them, and extends from the 5th to the 20th parallel of latitude, and from the 120th to the 150th meridian, is the birthplace of the great majority of the typhoons which sweep the Eastern seas. Out of the thirty-four under discussion, one only in 1880 and four in 1881 seem to have had their origin outside of the above limits. Of these, two were formed near the Liukiu Islands, one to the south-east of Japan, one near the Pratas Reef and one to the east of Formosa. Nearly the whole of the remaining twenty-nine passed over some part of the Philippines, or so near to them that their passage could be easily detected by the movements of the barometer and the wind; and we see from this the very great importance of Manila as a warning station for the coast of China. Every one of the typhoons, it may be safely inferred, had its origin on the sea.

Of the general laws which tend to determine the path of a typhoon we have already spoken. There are, however, a great many supplementary attractions and repulsions which, in the majority of cases, tend to modify the effects of these laws, and thus we find produced a highly varied series of curves, out of which, if we except the influences of the northeast monsoon just now referred to, it seems at present impossible to trace any very clear connexion between the tracks and the different times of the year. If anything further at all comes out of an examination of the tracks, it is that those of the cooler months of the typhoon season are the most highly curved, those of the hottest period being relatively straighter; and that the earliest typhoons, like the latest, pass well to the southward. The chief cause governing these characteristics is found to be change of position of the low-pressure areas. These indeed furnish the true key to the movements of typhoons, since to them we find that the storms always gravitate unless hindered by insuperable obstacles. From this is apparent the vast importance of multiplying meteorological and telegraphic stations all over a region liable to visitation by typhoons, in order that we may be enabled not only to receive or give timely warning of a storm's existence, but to foretell the very districts over which it will travel, and give the inhabitants time to prepare for it.

A striking example of the powerful influence exerted by atmospheric pressures is furnished by the great Kiangsi typhoon, No. VI of 1881, one of the grandest and most terrible on record. Drawn at first in the usual north-westerly direction, from its origin east of the Liukiu Islands towards the south of Japan, it all of a sudden swerved sharply to the south-west, being repelled by high pressures then settling over Japan, and at the same time attracted by low pressures in South China. It entered the continent near Chusan on the 13th of August, and, carrying havoc and death in its progress, travelled about a thousand miles inland, until dispersed three days later by meeting high pressures in the north of Kwangsi. This great storm was unique in direction, for it should have taken, according to all precedents in the latitude of its origin, a north-easterly course. But there are not wanting several instances, further south, of typhoons taking a course to the south of west under the influence of low pressures and other causes. In 1880, such tracks were far from exceptional.

(To be continued.)

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [Advt.]

## FOOCHOW.

Murders, suicides and executions seem recently to predominate over everything else at the Anchorage. We hear of two instances of suicide having taken place there during the past week, but not of a sufficiently romantic character to interest our readers. One execution is reported. The preparations which are being made for Signor Chiarini's Circus are of the most extensive character. The site chosen could not be in a better or more central position; whilst there is room for a larger expanse of canvas than we can reasonably expect a circus travelling under such difficulties to possess. The ground is being enclosed by a strong bamboo fence, so that there need be little fear of a disorderly crowd of inquisitive Chinese either damaging the tent, or occasioning annoyance to Foreign visitors.

We regret to learn, at the moment of going to press, that there is a possibility of the community being disappointed by Signor Chiarini's Circus not visiting the port. It appears that the Mandarins have visited the various Consuls and explained that they cannot be responsible for any disturbance which might arise by depriving the Chinese of the same free access to which they claim privilege at their own entertainments. We further learn that the Mandarins have offered to defray any reasonable expenses already incurred by Signor Chiarini, and that the latter's Agent has demanded the large amount of five thousand dollars. This report, however, must be taken *cum grano salis*. On Saturday evening last as the steamship *Apfip* (Captain Bendall) was entering the Anchorage, she touched on one of the shifting sand banks, and the tide running rapidly with her at the time, it was simply impossible to back the vessel off before she swung. The barque *Alfred* lay at anchor in rather too close proximity; for the former steamer in swinging off the shoal caught the barque without, however, doing her any damage. The *Apfip*'s mizen-mast was snapped off, and two of her boats crushed and a portion of the stern railing broken off. The difficulty of navigating the Min is well known, and at the place where this collision occurred, the sand banks shift suddenly, and in the most unaccountable manner, and are liable to deceive even those necessarily traversing the river.

Foochow has been once again fortunate in escaping the violence of a typhoon, which threatened to vent itself on the port since Monday last. At nine o'clock in the morning of the latter day there were similar appearances of one of these dreaded torridades as were ominous on the 13th ultimo; the barometer falling suddenly and to indicate the necessity of all steam vessels at the Anchorage being prepared; and the latter got under steam as quickly as possible. Throughout the morning, rain prevailed in Foochow, and towards afternoon a fresh northerly wind sprang up; the river, with an unusually high tide, presenting an animated appearance by the innumerable sampans forcing their way into the creeks and, after vociferous harangues from their occupants, at last settling in a sheltered position. On either side the creek, stakes were firmly driven into its side banks, and sampans huddled together, with here and there a houseboat or steam-launch observing an unusual location for this description of craft. Throughout the day the wind was certainly boisterous, but nothing approaching a typhoon and, by early morn, little indication of such an event was left; although our report from Pagoda informed us that the barometer was still lowering to an alarming extent. Throughout Tuesday, and last night there was a strong and variable wind, but as this morning dawned, all fears of a typhoon were dispelled. —*Herold*.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, —Per China, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Shanghai, —Per Amoy, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
For Singapore, Brisbane, and Sydney, —Per *Osaka*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
For Shanghai, —Per *Hesperia*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow, —Per *Thales*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Amoy and Tamsui, —Per *Fokien*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Straits and Calcutta, —Per *Arratoon*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Foochow, Sydney, and Adelaide, —Per *Avon*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Nagasaki and Kobe, —Per *Niigata Maru*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Nagasaki and Yokohama, —Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "NATAL" will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, *via* Suez, Malta, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, India, and Gibraltar. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF TOKIO" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:  
At 11.15 A.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The Mails per British Contract Packet "SHAN-SON" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via* Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.  
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.  
THE FRENCH MAIL—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.  
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

## DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7 A.M. Post Office opens.  
10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.  
11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.  
11.30 A.M. When the Post Office closes entirely.  
11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

## Today's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship  
"ARRATOON APCAR,"  
Captain A. B. Maclellan, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at FIVE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1882. [558]

## KELLY &amp; WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING—  
COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC.  
Gems of English Song—Comprising the latest and best English Songs—\$3.00  
Gems of Waldfuehl—26 of his most popular Walzes and Polkas—\$3.00  
Arthur Sullivan's Vocal Album—25 of his best Songs—\$2.00  
Shower of Pearls—A collection of the most popular Vocal Duets—\$3.00  
Gems of Sacred Song—A choice collection of Sacred Music—\$3.00  
Gems of Strauss—63 Walzes, 11 Polkas, 6 Quadrilles, 2 Galops—\$3.00  
Social Hours—A choice selection of Duets for the Violin and Piano—\$3.00  
Christy's Minstrel's Song Book, comprising 183 of the brightest and most popular Christy's Songs—\$4.00  
Household Melodies—A collection of Songs, Duets, Choruses, &c.—\$3.00  
Gems of the Dance—50 Walzes and 30 Galops, Polkas, &c. by the best Composers—\$3.00  
Pearls of Melody—A selection of moderately difficult Pianoforte Music—\$3.00  
Cascade of Rubies—A selection of moderately difficult Pianoforte Music—\$4.00  
Evening Pastimes—Choice Duets for the Violin and Piano—\$3.00  
Songs of England—The best of the Old English Songs—\$1.00  
Songs of Scotland—199 Popular Scotch Songs—\$1.00  
Songs of Ireland—Including the most favourite of Moore's Irish Melodies—\$1.00  
Songs of Wales—69 Songs, Welsh and English Words—\$1.00  
Songs of France—60 Celebrated Songs, French and English Words—\$1.00  
Song of Germany—102 Volkslieder, with German and English Words—\$1.00  
Casket of Lyric Gems—Bright Songs and Glee—\$2.50  
FULL VOCAL SCORES OF THE FOLLOWING OPERAS:  
Patience—Comic Aesthetic Opera by Gilbert and Sullivan—\$1.25  
Pirates of Penzance—Gilbert and Sullivan—\$1.25  
Les Cloches de Corneville—(English Words) Planquette—\$2.50  
La Traviata—(Italian and English Words) Verdi—\$1.50  
Rigoletto—(Italian and English Words) Verdi—\$1.50  
Il Trovatore—(Italian and English Words) Verdi—\$1.50  
Lucia di Lammermoor—(Italian and English Words) Donizetti—\$1.50  
La Sonnambula—(Italian and English Words) Bellini—\$1.50  
Don Giovanni—(Italian and English Words) Mozart—\$1.50  
Lucresia Borgia—(Italian and English Words) Donizetti—\$1.50  
Un Ballo in Maschera—(Italian and English Words) Verdi—\$1.50  
Marta—(Italian and English Words) Flotow—\$1.50

## MUSIC INSTRUCTORS.

Famer's Pianoforte Instructor—\$1.50  
Henry's Royal Tutor for the Piano—\$2.00  
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor—\$2.00  
Metzler's Instructor for the American Organ—\$2.00  
Winner's Methods for the Piano, Cornet, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Flute, each—\$1.00  
Cienry's 101 Elementary Exercises for Piano, Books 1 and 2, each—\$0.40  
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1882. [559]

## Intimations.

SAM HING, (STULTZ).  
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,  
HAT AND CAP MAKER.  
IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.  
No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

## SUN SHING.

DEALER IN SILKS.  
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, &c. &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curio. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.  
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

DE SOUZA & CO.  
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.  
D'AGUIAR STREET.  
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.  
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.  
Book-binding and Rubbing in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for Book-binding in first rate working order.  
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.  
EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.  
Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.  
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.  
Apply to  
HONG LEE,  
37, Tung Man Lane, Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

## TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT,  
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.  
KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

## NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.  
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## CHIEF NAM.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, WATCH MAKER, AND FINGER RING REPAIRER. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

## NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.  
Accuracy and best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.  
"HONG KONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, 1st March, 1882.

## LING SHING.

HOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

## YEU QU A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.  
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.  
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.  
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at NOON, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.  
Hongkong, 13th April 1882.

## STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.  
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.  
Dinner at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.  
This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.  
475] J. COOK, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.  
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.  
Hair-Cutting—50 Cents.  
Shampooing—25 Cents.  
Shaving—25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards—25 Cents.  
MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.  
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.  
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.  
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.  
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee to keep any length of time in any climate. [316]

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS  
AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.  
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.  
DEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.  
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Convented at moderate charges.  
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.  
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Houses, and places of public resort, and is the best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

W A H L O O N G, ESTABLISHED 1865.  
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.  
DEALER IN PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.  
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.  
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., LONDON.  
NEWSPAPER, BOOK MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRY.  
Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.  
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.  
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.  
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.  
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [188]

A H O Y.  
HOY LEE.  
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.  
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.  
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.  
NOW READY, PRICE 25c. COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING  
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" As only limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

S Z H I N G,  
TAILOR.  
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.  
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.  
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
TO ADVERTISERS.  
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.  
As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.



## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

Business in the Share Market is very dull. Not a single transaction has come under our notice since yesterday.

4 o'clock p.m.  
The Share Market is still very dull. Chinese insurances have gone up, and shares are wanted at \$2.40. Docks have been negotiated at 53 per cent. premium for end of September, and there are still buyers on above terms; the cash quotation remains unchanged, there being a few shares on the market at quotation for cash. China Sugars have been put through at \$1.90 per share for end of the month, and from the firm position of the stock, we quote that as the ruling rate for cash, although half a point less might lead to business. Luzons have become firmer in the market, and a good many shares might be placed at \$1.30, cash. No other stocks require special mention.

**SHARES.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—132 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1.625 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1.575 per share, ex div.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1.225 per share, ex div.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share, buyers.  
On T. Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1000 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—51 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$27 per share premium, ex div.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$85 per share, ex div, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$100 per share premium.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$190 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong for Company—\$135 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—23 per cent. prem. ex. int.

**ON LONDON.**  
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/9  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight.....3/9 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight.....3/9 1/2  
Credits, at 4 months sight.....3/9 1/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight.....3/9 1/2  
**ON PARIS.**  
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/70  
Credits, at 1 month sight.....4/70  
**ON BOMBAY.**—Bank, T.T.....22 1/2  
**ON CALCUTTA.**—Bank, T.T.....22 1/2  
**ON SHANGHAI.**  
Bank, sight.....72 1/2  
Private, 30 days sight.....73 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

**NEW MALWA.**.....per picul, \$620  
(Allowance, Tals 56.)  
**OLD MALWA.**.....per picul, \$680  
(Allowance, Tals 56.)  
**NEW PATNA (without choice)** per chest.....\$576  
**NEW PATNA (first choice)** per chest.....\$577 1/2  
**NEW PATNA (bottom)**.....per chest, \$580  
**OLD PATNA (bottom)**.....per chest, \$555  
**NEW BENGALIS (without choice)** per chest.....\$545  
**NEW BENGALIS (bottom)**.....per chest, \$550  
**PERSIAN.**.....per picul, \$410

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)  
Yesterday.  
Thermometer—F. 86.0  
Thermometer—C. 30.0  
Thermometer—F. 84.0  
Thermometer—C. 28.9  
Thermometer—F. 82.0  
Thermometer—C. 27.8  
Thermometer—F. 80.0  
Thermometer—C. 26.7  
Thermometer—F. 78.0  
Thermometer—C. 25.6  
Thermometer—F. 76.0  
Thermometer—C. 24.5  
Thermometer—F. 74.0  
Thermometer—C. 23.4  
Thermometer—F. 72.0  
Thermometer—C. 22.3  
Thermometer—F. 70.0  
Thermometer—C. 21.2  
Thermometer—F. 68.0  
Thermometer—C. 20.1  
Thermometer—F. 66.0  
Thermometer—C. 19.0  
Thermometer—F. 64.0  
Thermometer—C. 17.9  
Thermometer—F. 62.0  
Thermometer—C. 16.8  
Thermometer—F. 60.0  
Thermometer—C. 15.7  
Thermometer—F. 58.0  
Thermometer—C. 14.6  
Thermometer—F. 56.0  
Thermometer—C. 13.5  
Thermometer—F. 54.0  
Thermometer—C. 12.4  
Thermometer—F. 52.0  
Thermometer—C. 11.3  
Thermometer—F. 50.0  
Thermometer—C. 10.2  
Thermometer—F. 48.0  
Thermometer—C. 9.1  
Thermometer—F. 46.0  
Thermometer—C. 8.0  
Thermometer—F. 44.0  
Thermometer—C. 6.9  
Thermometer—F. 42.0  
Thermometer—C. 5.8  
Thermometer—F. 40.0  
Thermometer—C. 4.7  
Thermometer—F. 38.0  
Thermometer—C. 3.6  
Thermometer—F. 36.0  
Thermometer—C. 2.5  
Thermometer—F. 34.0  
Thermometer—C. 1.4  
Thermometer—F. 32.0  
Thermometer—C. 0.3  
Thermometer—F. 30.0  
Thermometer—C. -0.8  
Thermometer—F. 28.0  
Thermometer—C. -1.9  
Thermometer—F. 26.0  
Thermometer—C. -3.0  
Thermometer—F. 24.0  
Thermometer—C. -4.1  
Thermometer—F. 22.0  
Thermometer—C. -5.2  
Thermometer—F. 20.0  
Thermometer—C. -6.3  
Thermometer—F. 18.0  
Thermometer—C. -7.4  
Thermometer—F. 16.0  
Thermometer—C. -8.5  
Thermometer—F. 14.0  
Thermometer—C. -9.6  
Thermometer—F. 12.0  
Thermometer—C. -10.7  
Thermometer—F. 10.0  
Thermometer—C. -11.8  
Thermometer—F. 8.0  
Thermometer—C. -12.9  
Thermometer—F. 6.0  
Thermometer—C. -14.0  
Thermometer—F. 4.0  
Thermometer—C. -15.1  
Thermometer—F. 2.0  
Thermometer—C. -16.2  
Thermometer—F. 0.0  
Thermometer—C. -17.3  
Thermometer—F. -2.0  
Thermometer—C. -18.4  
Thermometer—F. -4.0  
Thermometer—C. -19.5  
Thermometer—F. -6.0  
Thermometer—C. -20.6  
Thermometer—F. -8.0  
Thermometer—C. -21.7  
Thermometer—F. -10.0  
Thermometer—C. -22.8  
Thermometer—F. -12.0  
Thermometer—C. -23.9  
Thermometer—F. -14.0  
Thermometer—C. -25.0  
Thermometer—F. -16.0  
Thermometer—C. -26.1  
Thermometer—F. -18.0  
Thermometer—C. -27.2  
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Thermometer—C. -28.3  
Thermometer—F. -22.0  
Thermometer—C. -29.4  
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Thermometer—C. -30.5  
Thermometer—F. -26.0  
Thermometer—C. -31.6  
Thermometer—F. -28.0  
Thermometer—C. -32.7  
Thermometer—F. -30.0  
Thermometer—C. -33.8  
Thermometer—F. -32.0  
Thermometer—C. -34.9  
Thermometer—F. -34.0  
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Thermometer—F. -36.0  
Thermometer—C. -37.1  
Thermometer—F. -38.0  
Thermometer—C. -38.2  
Thermometer—F. -40.0  
Thermometer—C. -39.3  
Thermometer—F. -42.0  
Thermometer—C. -40.4  
Thermometer—F. -44.0  
Thermometer—C. -41.5  
Thermometer—F. -46.0  
Thermometer—C. -42.6  
Thermometer—F. -48.0  
Thermometer—C. -43.7  
Thermometer—F. -50.0  
Thermometer—C. -44.8  
Thermometer—F. -52.0  
Thermometer—C. -45.9  
Thermometer—F. -54.0  
Thermometer—C. -47.0  
Thermometer—F. -56.0  
Thermometer—C. -48.1  
Thermometer—F. -58.0  
Thermometer—C. -49.2  
Thermometer—F. -60.0  
Thermometer—C. -50.3  
Thermometer—F. -62.0  
Thermometer—C. -51.4  
Thermometer—F. -64.0  
Thermometer—C. -52.5  
Thermometer—F. -66.0  
Thermometer—C. -53.6  
Thermometer—F. -68.0  
Thermometer—C. -54.7  
Thermometer—F. -70.0  
Thermometer—C. -55.8  
Thermometer—F. -72.0  
Thermometer—C. -56.9  
Thermometer—F. -74.0  
Thermometer—C. -58.0  
Thermometer—F. -76.0  
Thermometer—C. -59.1  
Thermometer—F. -78.0  
Thermometer—C. -60.2  
Thermometer—F. -80.0  
Thermometer—C. -61.3  
Thermometer—F. -82.0  
Thermometer—C. -62.4  
Thermometer—F. -84.0  
Thermometer—C. -63.5  
Thermometer—F. -86.0  
Thermometer—C. -64.6  
Thermometer—F. -88.0  
Thermometer—C. -65.7  
Thermometer—F. -90.0  
Thermometer—C. -66.8  
Thermometer—F. -92.0  
Thermometer—C. -67.9  
Thermometer—F. -94.0  
Thermometer—C. -69.0  
Thermometer—F. -96.0  
Thermometer—C. -70.1  
Thermometer—F. -98.0  
Thermometer—C. -71.2  
Thermometer—F. -100.0  
Thermometer—C. -72.3  
Thermometer—F. -102.0  
Thermometer—C. -73.4  
Thermometer—F. -104.0  
Thermometer—C. -74.5  
Thermometer—F. -106.0  
Thermometer—C. -75.6  
Thermometer—F. -108.0  
Thermometer—C. -76.7  
Thermometer—F. -110.0  
Thermometer—C. -77.8  
Thermometer—F. -112.0  
Thermometer—C. -78.9  
Thermometer—F. -114.0  
Thermometer—C. -80.0  
Thermometer—F. -116.0  
Thermometer—C. -81.1  
Thermometer—F. -118.0  
Thermometer—C. -82.2  
Thermometer—F. -120.0  
Thermometer—C. -83.3  
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